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LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 17, JUIN 1882.

REVUE POLITIQUE.

Le comité des affaires étrangères de la Chambre fédérale des représentants à Washington va s'occuper de la question de la convocation dans la capitale des Etats-Unis, d'un congrès international des délégués de toutes les républiques américaines. On sait que le Président a envoyé aux deux Chambres un message relatif à cette convocation ainsi que la copie de la circulaire adressée sur ce sujet aux divers Etats indépendants des deux Amériques.

M. Arthur dans son message présidentiel, s'en remet à la sagesse du Congrès fédéral sur la ligne de conduite qu'il conviendra de suivre en cette occurence. Il n'est pas inutile de rappeler à ce propos que les membres des deux Chambres ont été généralement surpris de la façon dont l'ancien secrétaire d'Etat, M. Blaine a procédé et du sans-gêne qu'il avait affecté vis à-vis du Congrès fédéral quand il a cru devoir proposer aux républiques américaines la réunion de leurs délégués à Washington. M. Blaine, en effet, a envoyé sa circulaire le 29 novembre, c'est-à-dire quatre jours à peine avant la réunion des Chambres et quelques semaines seulement avant sa retraite prévue du ministère. Il laisait donc sciemment, les deux pouvoirs principaux de l'union, le législatif et l'exécutif dans un certain embarras.

On a beaucoup remarqué en outre la rédaction de la circulaire et certaines omissions évidemment intentionnelles. C'est ainsi que toutes les questions relatives au développement des relations internationales de commerce ont été systématiquement écartées. Cependant, dans l'opinion commune et d'après l'avis des hommes compétents, il serait certainement opportun et utile pour tous d'élargir le cercle des relations commerciales entre les Etats-Unis et les diverses républiques de l'Amérique du Sud. Une sorte d'Union douanière américaine est considérée par de bons esprits aux Etats-Unis comme le but supérieur de la politique nationale et le maître projet qu'un véritable homme d'Etat devrait chercher à réaliser. Mais après les bévues diplomatiques de M. Blaine et sa maladroite ingérence dans le conflit chilo péruvien, plusieurs républiques espagnoles de l'Amérique du Sud verraient d'un mauvais œil, affirme-t-on, toute suggestion tendant à favoriser la prépondérance des Etats-Unis sur les autres Etats américains.

Le plus clair résultat du projet de M. Blaine, d'ailleurs en admettant la réussite de son plan, aurait été de faire des Etats-Unis, à leurs frais et dépens, les arbitres de la destinée des petites républiques du Centre et du Sud de l'Amérique. Or, comme à tout instant, des querelles surgissent entre ces petits Etats fort batailleurs par tempérament, il est aisé de prévoir quelle eût été, grâce à l'ancien secrétaire d'Etat, la mission nouvelle incombant au gouvernement de l'Union, devenu le policier de toutes les Amériques.

Etant donnés les mouvements révolutionnaires et l'usage constant des "pronunciamentos" de quelques-unes des républiques espagnoles, la besogne des Etats-Unis eût été bien vite transformée en intervention armée permanante sur tous les points du continent. Du même coup les Etats-Unis devenaient odieux à toute la communauté américaine et certainement se voyaient mis à *l'index* par tous les petits Etats, mécontents d'une tutelle gênante et qu'ils n'auraient pas hésité à considérer finalement comme une véritable persécution. Dans ces conditions, que fût devenu le développement commercial des Etats-Unis? Selon toute apparence le Congrès fédéral, quand il aura examiné attentivement les conséquences du projet de M. Blaine, ne se prononcera pas pour une action conforme aux vues du belliqueux homme d'Etat. Et ce sera prudent.— Messager-Franco-Américain.

INAUGURATION DU CHEMIN DE FER DU ST-GOTHARD.

Le 21 mai a eu lieu l'inauguration solennelle de la ligne du St.-Gothard, et les délégués de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie, réunis à Lucerne, se sont félicités de l'ouverture d'une voie qui, à travers le territoire helvétique, établit une communication directe entre leurs pays.

Il y aura bientôt treize ans que l'Italie, la Suisse et les Etats limitrophes de l'Allemagne du Sud ont signé l'accord relatif à l'établissement d'une ligne ferrée à travers les Alpes ; la Prusse, qui ne confinait point encore à ce moment à la République helvétique, s'empressait d'y accéder, et l'un des premiers actes du nouvel empire d'Allemagne fut de se substituer dans le contrat à ses confédérés.

La ligne, qui perce la chaine des Alpes par son point central, suivant une direction à peu près parallèle au méridien, a en effet une importance capitale pour les trois pays qui ont coopéré à sa construction. Non seulement elle relie directement l'Italie à l'Allemagne sans que les deux pays aient désormais, pour leurs communications, à emprunter le secours des chemins de fer autrichiens ou français, mais encore elle constitue la voie la plus directe entre le nord et le midi de l'Europe, entre l'Allemagne, les Etats scandinaves, les ports de la Baltique et de la mer du Nord, et les rives de la Méditerranée.

Les trois pays qui ont concouru à la réalisation de cette œuvre gigantesque y rattachent de grandes espérances. Les journaux allemands ne se font pas faute d'annoncer que le commerce de l'Orient va reprendre la route naturelle à travers l'Allemagne qu'il suivait au moyen âge, et de prophétiser une révolution inverse de celle qui suivit la découverte de Vasco de Gama et qui détourna les courants du commerce européen des ports de la Méditerranée vers ceux de l'Atlantique. Les Italiens, d'autre part, voient dans un avenir prochain leur port de Gênes, devenu la tête de ligne du trafic de l'Orient et des Indes, supplanter ses rivaux, Marseille et Trieste. Enfin, les Suisses escomptent les profits qu'ils se promettent du grand mouvement de voyageurs et de marchandises dont leur territoire sera témoin, et ils se flattent de transformer leur pays en un vaste entrepôt international.

Tout en faisant la part de l'imagination dans ces espérances, on ne saurait nier l'importance économique du chemin de fer du Saint-Gothard ni méconnaître les avantages que les trois associés pourront en retirer en compensation des sacrifices pécuniaires qu'ils se sont imposés pour sa construction. Il est toutefois douteux que l'ouverture du tunnel du Gothard dévie le courant du commerce occidental qui aboutit actuellement à Marseille ; mais il paraît plus probable que le trafic allemand s'habituera à cette nouvelle direction et que Trieste se verra dépouillée, au profit de Gênes, d'une partie de sa clientèle.

A l'origine, la percée du Gothard avait fait naître, au point de vue militaire, de graves préoccupations chez les voisins occidentaux et orientaux de la Suisse, et le projet faillit, à ses débuts, faire l'objet de complications diplomatiques. Ces appréhensions n'existent plus guère aujourd'hui.

L'Autriche, totalement inféodée à la politique allemande, n'a plus à craindre d'être, comme en 1866, prise à revers par les armées de l'Italie tandis qu'elle aurait à faire front contre les forces de l'empire germanique. En France aussi, on est un peu blasé sur le péril hypothétique d'une jonction des forces de l'Italie et de l'Allemagne sur le territoire helvétique ; et l'on n'aurait guère songé nulle part à ce côté de la question, si, à l'occasion des fêtes de Lucerne, l'officieuse *Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord* n'avait chanté, sur un ton éclatant, les mérites stratégiques d'une ligne qui permet à ces deux alliées naturelles, l'Italie et l'Allemagne, de se donner la main par-dessus les Alpes. Cette perspective, au fond, n'a rien d'alarmant. Les Suisses ne désirent nullement que leur pays devienne un champ de bataille européen ; ils tiennent à leur neutralité, dont ils apprécient tous les avantages, et l'on peut se fier à eux du soin de la défendre, au cas improbable où elle serait jamais menacée.—Messager Franco-Américan.

ÉCHOS DE PARIS.

On télégraphie de Paris à la date du 3 Juin :

Gambetta et Freycinet.—Les phrases ingénieuses sous lesquelles M. de Freycinet a essayé jeudi de couvrir l'échec que le prestige français a reçu en Egypte n'ont pas réussi à convaincre la chambre, qui lui a cependant donné le vote de confiance qu'il demandait. Quand répondant à l'interpellation de M. Delafosse il a déclaré qu'il n'y avait pas eu d'inconséquences dans sa politique orientale, il n'a convaincu personne. Tout a été écouté avec une froideur polie mais significative. La chambre n'a qu'une confiance limitée en M. de Freycinet et sa politique étrangére, mais elle se méfie profondément de M. Gambetta. Cela sert à expliquer le vote d'approbation qu'elle a donné au cabinet après que celui-ci avait été désapprouvé par presque tous les députés qui ont pris part à la discussion. Pour ne pas avoir M. Gambetta elle maintient M. de Freycinet. L'incident le plus intéressant et le plus émouvant du débat a été le duel oratoire entre M. de Freycinet et M. Gambetta. L'apparition de M. Gambetta à la tribune était entièrement inattendue, il n'avait aucune intention de parler quand il est venu à la chambre, mais il n'a pu contenir son indignation. Ses deux discours brefs et dédaigneux ont été prononcés sous l'influence d'un emportement évident. Par moments sa fureur l'empêchait de bien articuler ses mots, mois sa voix vibrait d'accents patriotiques lorsque, parlant de la déclaration peu digne et inutile de M. de Freycinet que la France ne tenterait jamais d'intervention armée en Egypte, il s'est écrié, citant les paroles mémorables de Berryer : "Il y a des choses que jamais, jamais, jamais on ne devrait dire à la tribune française." Pendant un instant la chambre à applaudi avec enthousiasme. L'instant après, les mêmes mains applaudissaient les discours timorés et anodine de ses adversaires.

Mariage dans le Grand Monde.—Le mariage de Mlle Lucie de Rothschild avec M. Lambert, a été célébré cette semaine. Mlle Lucie est une aimable jeune fille de dix-huit ans. Son mari est à peine âgé de 27 ans. Plus de trois mille invitations avaient été lancées pour la cérémonie, mais plus de la moitié des invités n'ont pu trouver place dans le tabernacle. Le duc d'Aumale et le duc de Nemours étaient parmi les invités. La mariée apporte à son mari une dot de cinq millions, mais cette somme sera placée dans la banque des Rothschild et M. Lambert ne pourra en toucher que l'usufruit.

Serpents Intestins.—Nous lisons dans un journal de la Virginie que M. Edward Ling, du comté de Franklin, était propriétaire d'un chien auquel il tenait beaucoup et qui a manifesté dernièrement les symptômes d'une maladie qui a mis en défaut la science de tous les vétérinaires du comté. Les flancs du chien étaient devenus raides et comme la pierre ; la pauvre bête a refusé de manger, et au bout d'une semaine elle a expiré. L'autopsie a fait découvrir dans l'estomac du défunt sept serpents, dont un de 2 pieds de long. Ces reptiles tiraient leur substance du cœur du chien, et un tiers de cet organe avait été mangé par eux.

L'opinion commune dans la péninsule est que si un chien est mordu par un serpent d'eau, de petits serpents de la même espèce naissent dans le corps de l'animal et y vivent à ses dépens. Or, le chien de M. Ling avait précisément été mordu par un serpent d'eau, quelque temps avant le commencement de sa fatale maladie. Ce fait, conclut le journal auquel nous l'empruntons, tend à faire croire que ce que beaucoup de gens considéraient comme une superstition, est bel et bien une vérité.

Le Gouv. P. B. S. Pinchback est arrivé lundi dernier de Washington.

La *Société Juvénile Jeunes Amis* donnera un grand pique-nique Lundi, 19 Juin, 1882, au Jardin Magnolia. Le comité d'arrangements n'a rien négligé pour rendre la fête agréable et amusante. Nos sincères remerciements à M. A. E. Michel ainsi qu'aux membres du comité d'invitation pour leur bon souvenir à notre égard.

—Chez un marchand de cartes de géographie :

Le Client.—Ça la Russie?... Dites-donc, je ne vois pas Moscou.

Le commis. — "Cherchant avec son doigt."—Moscou, Moscou.... Tiens, il n'y est pas.....

Se frappant le front :

—Monsieur ignore peut être que Moscou a été brulé.

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XVIII.

—Je croyais cependant que.... l'association était dissonte.

—C'est vrai, seulement nous venons de la reconstituer.

—Ah!

—Elle ne se compose plus que de trois membres.

—Ah! ah!

—Monsieur, toi et moi.

—C'est très bien. Mais....a-t-elle le même but.

—A peu près... cependant il a une nuance.

—Voyons.

—Nous ne nous occupons plus des successions, mais des mariages.

Baptiste tressaillit, et il eut comme une vague intuition de la vérité.

—Et qui voulez-vous marier? demanda-t-il.

—Monsieur.

Et le major montrait le petit baron.

Baptiste salua. Seulement son salut eut quelque chose de passablement ironique et eût donné à penser qu'il en savait long sur le personnage désigné.

—Avec qui?

—Oh! tout beau! dit le major, avant d'aller plus loin, il faut nous entendre.

Baptiste tressaillit de nouveau.

—Nous bien entendre.....insista le major.

—Soit, dit le valet.

—En cas de réussite, ta part est de cinquante mille francs.

—Peste! un joli pot de vin. Et si on echoue....

—Rien, pardien!

—Après?

—Et si tu nous trahis, il pourra se faire que certain faux en écriture privée que tu as commis un jour....

—oh! fit le major naïvement, ce n'est pas un reproche! tu étais si jeune alors.... —il pourra se faire que ce faux se trouve par hasard un matin sur la table du procureur impérial.

Baptiste frissonna; mais il reprit sur le champ :

—Pourquoi donc voulez-vous que je vous trahisse?

—Dame!

—Et quel est le métier où je gagnerai cinquante mille francs?

—C'est vrai.

—Donc, si vous avez besoin de moi, voyons la besogne?

—Monsieur, dit le major, en désignant toujours le petit baron, s'est mis en tête de faire un beau mariage.

—L'idée est bonne.

—Et d'épouser mademoiselle de Guérigny, qui se trouve en ce moment au château de l'Orgerelle.

Baptiste fit un léger mouvement que ni le major ni le petit baron ne remarquèrent.

—Ah! vraiment! dit-il; elle est donc riche, cette demoiselle?

—Assez, fit le major avec une indifférence dont tout autre que Baptiste eût été dupe.

—Eh bien! quel sera mon rôle là-dedans?

—Tu es toujours au service de M. Vulpin?

—Toujours.

—Bien certainement ton maître connait le châtelain de l'Orgerelle?

—Ils chassent ensemble.

—Tu as de l'imagination, maître Baptiste, et il faut que tu trouves l'occasion de nous introduire à l'Orgerelle.

C'est difficile.

—Il est toujours difficile, dit le major, de gagner cinquante mille francs.

—Vous avez raison.

—Mais nous pourrions, par exemple, faire la connaissance de M. Vulpin.

—Impossible.

—Pourquoi?

—Tiens! dit le major, nous avons entendu des chiens qui chassaient hier matin, et un paysan nous a dit que c'étaient les chiens de M. Vulpin. Ce n'était donc pas lui?

—Non, mais deux de ses amis.

—Eh bien! fait-nous faire leur connaissance.

—On verra.

—Comment sont-ils?

—Ce sont deux jeunes gens de Paris.

A son tour le major eut un mouvement d'inquiétude.

—Et ils habitent le pays?

—Non, dit Baptiste, ils sont venus pour chasser, et ils sont logés à Bois-Lambert..... chez nous.

—Mais M. Vulpin reviendra?

—Oui, dans huit jours.

—C'est trop long, pensa le major. Il faut donner un premier assaut tout de suite.

—Mais, dit à son tour Baptiste, où êtes-vous logés, vous?

—A Cérizay, le village qui se trouve de l'autre côté de la forêt.

—Chez qui?

—Dans l'auberge. Nous nous sommes donnés pour des marchands de bois.

—Eh bien! reprit Baptiste, j'irai vous y voir demain matin. On dit que la nuit porte conseil. J'ai besoin de réfléchir cette nuit au moyen de vous introduire au château de l'Orgerelle.

Baptiste reprit son fusil et le remit sur son épaule.

Puis il prit la pose de Frédérick Lemaître dans Don César de Bazan.

—Bonsoir, messeigneurs, dit-il.

Et il s'en alla, sans que le major fit un geste pour le retenir.

—Ah ça! mais, fit le petit baron, vous vous laisser traiter bien familièrement par ce drôle, mon cher major.

—Nous avons besoin de lui, répondit le major.

.....

Baptiste sortit des ruines de la Cigogne, et, en s'en allant, il s'adressa le monologue suivant :

—La nuit, en effet, porte conseil. Il faut réfléchir et voir si je n'aurai pas plus de profit à servir M. Raymond, l'ami de M. Olivier, qu'à me mêler des affaires de ce drôle qu'on nomme le petit baron. M. Olivier de Kermarieuc est un vrai gentilhomme; son ami n'est point un aventurier par conséquent. Donc, il y a trois fois plus de chances que M. Raymond parvienne à épouser mademoiselle de Guérigny. D'un autre côté, il faut songer que M. Olivier, si le mariage se fait, ne me donnera pas cinquante mille francs. Et puis, il y a ce diable de faux!

A Continuer.

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A. R. Frangois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Tensas.

This issue terminates the publication of the LOUISIANIAN. We shall not follow the usual custom and present our readers an elaborate valedictory but we cannot take leave of them without tendering our sincere thanks for the support and encouragement they have extended to us.

On the 24th, inst., a new paper will make its appearance under the name of *The Protectionist*, which the originators design to make first class in every particular and deserving of the cordial and generous support of the people. To that paper the LOUISIANIAN will transfer its subscription list and business in general, along withits good wishes.

Persons who have paid for the LOUISIANIAN will receive the PROTECTIONIST for the time of their subscription.

At the recent election in Vicksburg for city officers, three colored men were elected members of the City Council, among them being Hon. Wesley Crayton. Mr. Crayton is an active and worthy gentleman and deserving of success. We extend him the congratulations of he LOUISIANIAN.

We are glad to notice that our energetic young friend J. D. Kennedy, Special Agent of the U. S. Postal service has given such conclusive evidence that he is the right man in the right place, that even the Democratic press are constrained to forget his color, and recognize his ability. We believe that we are merely according him his due, when we express the opinion that he is a credit and an example to his race. With "Excelsior" for his motto, the road to preferment is open to him.

We are in receipt of a communication from Baton Rouge dated May 31st, 1882, in relation to a certain Republican official, which for want of space we are obliged to omit. In the mean time we would suggest for the good of all concerned, as well as the interests of the Republican party, that the matter complained of, if true, calls for official investigation rather than public censure. And as representations have been made to the proper authorities, as we infer from the tenor of the communication, we deem it best to await their action in the premises.

We are pleased to notice that in Congress the House sub-committee on elections, in the case of Smalls, Republican, against Tillman, Democrat, from the Fifth District of South Carolina, adopted a resolution declaring that Smalls was duly elected, and is entitled to the seat. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that Mr. Smalls will be seated. In this connection, we would remind our cotemporary the Washington "Bee" that, according to its statement, the proper thing for the Washingtonians to do, will be to give Smalls something good to eat and drink, at once. Lee and Witherspoon will probably turn up later.

The Inter-Ocean of the 17th inst. commenting on the journalistic criticism which some of its editorials on the subject of patriotism have excited; and with special reference to recent statements of St. Louis Republican; vindicates itself from the misrepresentations which it has incurred. The candor and generosity with which it judges the South is evident from the following extract from the concluding portion of its leading article of the above date:

"The actuating principle with the soldiers of the Confederate armies was devotion to their section and its institutions and historic love of freedom, and this moved them to the fearful sacrifices that they made.

No one has ever claimed that the masses of the Southern people were to be saddled with the wrongs of the rebellion. Had a different condition of things existed in the South, in connection with the same patriotic feeling, war would not have been possible. But ambitious men, having fair knowledge of the conditions of growth and of the prejudices on which had been built a distinctively Southern temperament and sentiment, led the people astray by shrewd appeal to patriotism and pride. Looking at the incidents of the war, no one has ever doubted that the Southern people loved the South.

They loved not wisely but too well. That is to say, there was not such measure of intelligence with their love as to enable them to analyze the motives of their leaders or discriminate between right and wrong. There were thousands who so loved the South that they were ready to risk all for the South without asking or caring whether she was right or wrong.

The mistake was in cultivating pride of section at the expense of pride in the Nation, and this was the mistake, not of the people, but of a political party or a school of politicians.

It is the part of wisdom to encourage the growth of a national and patriotic sentiment that will prevent such mistakes in the future. The most hopeful sign of the times is that the people South as well as North seem honest and earnest in their determination to do this. The experiences of last summer show that country is above section and that party is lost sight of in patriotism."

MACHINE POLITICS.

Human government, in whatever form it exists, is an artificial contrivance for the regulation of society: it is found in the rudimentary forms of tribal association, as well as in the most intricate arrangements of national existence: and in the one case, as in the other, it is recognized as indispensable to the attainment of the purposes for which society is organized. Hence, under all circumstances, it is a machine; differing only in the degree of its fitness for the work it has to do, or in the amount of skill with which it is operated.

In process of time, like other machines, with the advance of scientific knowledge, its structure varies from simple to complex; requiring greater ability in its supervision and management; and special training for the repair of the occasional disarrangement to which it is liable. Every politician, therefore, worthy of the name—whatever transcendental statesmen of the George William Curtis school may affect to think—is a machinist; and upon the answer to their question, "Is he a good machinist, or a bad one?" depends his relative value in society.

Hence the hue and cry raised in political circles by disappointed, or incapable office-seekers, about "machine politics," merely to bias public sentiment against individuals, or parties to whom popular sentiment may have confided the management of public affairs, is the merest cant. Whatever plausible pretext may be put forward as a motive for fault finding, in reality, it expresses dissatisfaction; not with the governmental machine, but with the objectionable fact that the grumblers do not run it.

The Republican party having relaid the track which the Secession wreckers tore up, repaired the machinery; and put the Union route in working order, in spite of unavoidable delays, has given general satisfaction to the country at large. The work, is however, is not yet complete; but it requires all the practical ability, and—if we may use the expression—engineering skill which the party possesses, to finish the work of re establishing the Union upon a solid and permanent basis.

At such a crisis, is it not suicidal folly for the party to allow itself to be disorganized by abstract theories; or divided by disputes about mere personal preferences?

Is it not senseless to endeavor to disparage leadership, without which a party cannot exist, by stigmatizenergetic discharge of duty as "bossism?"

Is it not Utopian really to conceive of, and endeavor to induce the masses to hope for any party organization that will not be in its essence and uses a machine?

TRUTH.

Far away, hidden somewhere in the jungles of the parish of St. Martin, some highly intellectually gifted individual rises to explain the causes that led to the lynching of Jenkins and Azor, recently committed in that parish; and in a communication to the *Lake Charles Commercial*, over the signature of "Vindex," that individual, hitherto unknown to fame, endeavors to palliate and excuse that atrocious deed. In his vain and ridiculous efforts, he recalls in fiery language, just for what purpose we can't tell, the time when "a few determined patriots had organized armed resistance to the Kellogg usurpation, and had resolved no longer to submit to anarchy and lawlessness" etc.

"Vindex" proves himself a fool. If any party is responsible for this crime, from his own reasoning, it is the Democratic party (Vindex's party); because for these past six years the State enjoys the *inestimable blessing* of Democratic rule—Whether it has been benefited by it or not, the deplorable state of its affairs and the bankrupt condition of its finances attest.

Further, to support his attempted vindication of the lynchers, "Vindex" calls in aid the result of several noted trials in St. Martin and grossly misrepresents the facts. It is not our purpose to answer all his vagaries. We want to correct him in one instance only, and it will suffice to show how mendacious are all his statements. He asserts, either through ignorance of the facts, or a desire to prejudice the public against Mr. Detiege, that at the trial of his case every negro on the jury was for acquittal; creating thereby the impression that the jury was largely composed of colored men and that the trial was a partisan one.

The truth is simply this: there were on that jury eleven white men (all Democrats) and only one colored man. The result was a mistrial, and it was ascertained afterwards that they stood eight for acquittal and four against—and of these four, one was closely related to the party for whose killing Detiege was being tried.

This fact alone proves that the trial was not partisan, so far as, Mr. Detiege was concerned, and establishes the irresistible presumption in the minds of even the most prejudiced that he is innocent. But to every impartial person who knows anything of the case, or who has attended the trial and heard the testimony, there exists not a doubt of it—all admit that he acted strictly in self defence.

Ever since that mistrial, Mr. Detiege has been knocking at the door of justice and persistently demanding, at each term of Court, another trial. But the State, though represented by able Democratic counsel, specially appointed, *has never been ready.*

We publish these facts in the interest of truth and justice, and that the public may see what wrong "Vindex" has attempted to do to Mr. Detiege.

INSIDIOUS LEGISLATION.

Under Bourbon rule in the South, the colored citizen is either the helpless victim of unchecked lawlessness, or the subject of insidious legislation, which while general in its tenor is intended to have a special application. As a specimen we submit House Bill No. 30 of the present session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, presented by Mr. W. A, Seay, which provides as follows:

That whenever any person shall be convicted in any of the Courts of this State of any misdemeanor, or of any crime not necessarily punishable by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, the Judge before whom such conviction shall be had may sentence said convict to work on the public works, roads or streets of the parish or city in which the misdemeanor or crime was committed for a term not exceeding the term now specified under existing laws; provided, that when a fine and costs is imposed as a part of the punishment, in default of the payment of such fine the Judge may enforce the payment thereof by sentence of additional labor at the rate of one dollar per diem.

The yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill resulted as follows:

Yeas—Archer, Armstrong, Buchanan, Butler, Chretien, Davidson, Dillard, Faulkner, Feezel, Gibson Golsan, Haney, Ives, Jackson, of Natchitoches, Joffrion, Jones, Kavanaugh, Kirk, Kleinpeter, Lyons, Morel, McCain, McCullough, McLeroy, Newsom, Ogden, of Bossier, Pearce, Philipps, Robertson, Seay, Shepherd, Talton, Vardado, Vaughan, Vincent, Weems, Williams, of Morehouse, Wise.—Total 38.

Nays—Allain, Atkins, Barry, Baskin, Bnlow, Carron, Cayolle, Cosgrove, Deibel, Dickerson, Dudenhefer, Essex, Franz, Frazier, Gardner, Garrett, Harris, Hataway, Heidenhain, Herring, Jackson, of St. Mary, Landry, Letten, Lucke, Mahony, of Orleans, Mahoney, of Plaquemines, Mooney, Morgan, Munday, McDonald, Pops, Prichard, Quin, Ronche, Schneider, St. Clair, Verret, Yell, Young, of Iberia, Young, of Orleans.—Total 40.

Absent—Aitken, Billin, Bulger, Cade, Curley, Henry, Millaudon, Mixon, McCall, DeDowell, Pollard, Shaffer, Stringfellow, Voorhies, Williams, of Terrebonne, Young, of St. Landry.—Total 18.

Mr. Atkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and on his own motion, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

It is not necessary for us say that we entirely agree with Mr. Jackson of St. Mary's views in the accompanying vigorous protest against the Bill.

Mr. Jackson, of St. Mary, filed the following protest:

Mr. Speaker—I protest against the passage of House bill No. 30, for the reasons that it is a plain and direct violation of the Constitution of our land. Article 13 of that instrument declares that neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, when the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

In accordance with the spirit of this fundamental law of our country I protest against this measure as directly in conflict with and in violation of its provisions.

Under it no person unless convicted of a crime, can be compelled to involuntary servitude of labor. Neither to an individual, or an aggregation of individuals, be it a city, town, parish, or State.

The perpetration of a misdemeanor cannot impose the same penalties and forfeiture of the right of citizenship that the commission of a crime involves.

The incorporation of such a law in the statutes of our State will imperil the statutes, security, peace and happiness of every poor unfortunate man, woman and child within the scope of its operations.

The walls of our penitentiary, our jails and prisons will not be commodious enough to accommodate the unfortunate victims of its merciless infliction.

I appeal to you the Representatives of a great party, claiming to be the Representatives of justice and the protectors of unfortunate classes, not to mar the fair fame of our beloved State, and to darken the dawning light of the brighter day that seems to smile upon it, by the adoption of any such an inhuman, barbarous measure as House bill No. 30.

Under the power granted by this bill, the judges, mayors, and police jurors, of our State will become petty despots at whose command, the chain of infamy and servitude can be fastened upon man, woman or child, and deliver as a felon to expose his or her humiliation and disgrace on the public thoroughfares. I appeal to the tender emotions that makes all the world akin not to pass the above bill.

LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Allain submitted a petition from citizens of Bayou Grosse Tete, relative to the protection of lands subject to overflow. The case of Mr. Young of Concordia being called up, Mr. Allain offered as a substitute for the majority report of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Young be seated *prima facie*; and that the House investigate the case, and send for persons and papers. A bill was introduced by Mr. Jackson of St. Mary, entitled: "An act to establish a colored deaf and dumb asylum in New Orleans."

The City Charter Bill, known as the Legislative Charter was taken up and passed by the Senate, without amendment, and without a negative vote. The influences by which the seeming unanimity of the Senate was brought about, may be inferred from the following remarks of Senator Pollock, in explanation of his vote:

In voting "yes," Mr. Pollock said: "In voting for this charter, which contains so many objectionable and defective features, I deem it my duty to state that seeing the impossibility of passing any other charter in the other branch of the Legislature, I yield to the pressure of public opinion in our city, which is clamorous for a new system of municipal government. I think this charter is, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and defective. I conscientiously believe that its friends will at no distant day deeply regret having passed it in preference to the citizens' charter, which I introduced in the Senate. I reluctantly vote yes."

The case of Mr. David Young of Concordia being the order of the day, after considerable discussion the House adopted the decision of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, that Mr. Young is ineligible to a seat in the House, by a vote of 52 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. Gibson offered a letter from Mr. J. Delvalle, stating that it was at the earnest solicitation of many prominent Democrats of Concordia that he was in attendence at this session of the General Assembly as a contestant for the seat of David Young. The action of the House in the David Young case rendered his further stay unnecessary and he returned thanks for the courtesies extended by the General Assembly, and Mr. Gibson then submitted a resolution providing that Messrs. Young and Delvalle be paid their annual traveling expenses and per diem.

Mr. Robertson objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that neither of the contestants had ever been seated *prima facie* in the House, and that one was ineligible and the other a minority candidate. The resolution was then voted upon and lost.

ASSUMPTION.

At a grand mass meeting of the Republican Central Ward Club held at Odd fellows Hall, Napoleonville, June 7th 1882, the meeting was duly called to order by Mr. Pendleton, Chairman 6th. ward central club, and after the reading of the call, on motion duly seconded, the meeting was opened by prayer. The meeting then proceed to the election of a member to fill the vacancy on the Republican Parish Executive Committee, originating from the non resident of Alexis Rovira, now residing in the parish of Terrebonne. Nomination being in order Mr. Demar nominated Hon. George Drury, who was duly elected by acclamation, with much applause. Mr. Nelson then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Weekly LOUISIANIAN and Louisiana Republican, and copies of the same be forwarded to the President of the Parish Executive Committee and Hon. George Drury.

Several rousing speeches were delivered by Messrs. Pendleton, Chairman; Graves, Morrisson, Williams and Jones, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

LANDER PENDLETON,
President 6th, Ward.
Attest: A. G. JONES, Secretary.

(Communicated.)

BATON ROUGE, June 14, 1882.

For the LOUISIANIAN.]

At a meeting of the Arthur Stalwart Republican Club of the First Ward of the City Baton Rouge, La. it was resolved to consummate a permanent organization. An election of officers for the ensuing term of two years was held, and the following named persons were chosen, viz:

Joseph Williams, President; S H. B. Schoonmaker, Secretary. Delegates were also chosen to the Convention to occur on June 17, at which an Arthur Stalwart Republican Parish Executive Committee is to be selected.

Respectfully,
S. H. B. SCHOONMAKER, Sect'y.

EIGHT WARD, PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE, LA. June 13th, 1882.

At a well attended meeting of Republicans of the Second Precint of this Ward, on Monday night 12th., an organization of the Club was made, Which was called by resolution, the Arthur Stalwart Republican Club of the Second Precinct of the Eight Ward; and the following members were elected permanently as officers, viz: Abram Hale, President; Andrew D zier, Vice-President; Sylvester Boyd, Secretary; delegates were also chosen to attend the Convention to be held in Baton Rouge, La., on June 17th.

Respectfully,
SYLVESTER BOYD, Secretary.

THEY HAVE COME BACK AGAIN.

Fashion seems to have the regulation of an exact science. When an inventor hits upon some lucky project to add comfort and convenience to the human race some finishing genius will come along and perfect the invention by the addition of little contrivances that enhance its value materially. So it is with the fashions prescribed for ladies. Among the most delightful attractions for the eye is the new hosiery in silks and lisle thread, beautifully embroidered and decorated. A shapely limb encased by one of these skillfully woven articles of secluded wear presents a contour and curve as fascinating as a poet's dream, and is infinitely more tangible. But bad fashion not come to the rescue ladies might have worn these devices under the close fitting dresses of a year ago, and an art worshiping world been quite oblivious to the fact. But the modistes know a thing or two, and with the advent of richly colored hose comes the mandate that "tilters," or petite crinolines are in order again. So these hoops are worn as an abettor of the stockings. A lady has but to don her handsomest hose and buckle on her crinoline, and the panorama is in shape for exhibition. A lady no sooner sits down than the tilter, a most intractable arrangement of stiff wire and braces, gently lifts the point of her dress a convenient number of inches to permit a very distinct view of the bewildering color beneath. Of course the lady is serenely unconscious of the expose, and is happily unmindful that every time she is "scrouged" by some one sitting close beside her a more comprehensive range for vision is presented to the exploring eyes opposite. In this way the lady is permitted to assume the most innocent attitude of pensive reserve, and yet go home joyous in the thought that the $3 invested in hose was not spent in vain.—Ex.

LIVES OF DEEP SECLUSION.

HOW THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BURIED ALIVE LIVE.

The Order of the Buried Alive, in Rome, the Convent of the Sepolte Vive, is a remnant of the middle ages in the life of to-day.

The London "Queen's" correspondent had the privilege of an entrance within, one after another, the five iron doors, and of talking with the superior through the thick swathing of a woolen veil, and ordinary communication with the convent is carried on through the barrel, which fills an opening in the wall.

Over the barrel is written: "Who will live contented within these walls let her leave at the gate every earthly care." You knock at the barrel, which turns slowly around till it shows a section like that of an orange from which one of the quarters had been cut ont. You speak to the invisible sister, who asks your will; and she answers you in good Italian and cultivated intonation. You hear the voice quite distinctly, but as if it were far away. She is really separated from you only by a slender slice of wood, but she is absolutely invisible. Not the slightest chink is visible between you and her. Sound travels through the barrier, but sight is absolutely excluded.

These nuns live on charity, keeping two Lents in the year—one from November to Christmas, the other the ordinary Lent of Catholic Christendom. Living, therefore, on charity, they may eat whatever is given them, saving "flesh meat," during the fasting time. If you take them a cake or a loaf of bread, a bottle of wine, a roll of chocolate bon-bons, a basket of eggs, it is all good for them.

They must be absolutely without food for 24 hours before they may ask help from the outside world. And when they have looked starvation in the face, then they may ring a bell, which means: "Help us! we are famishing!" Perhaps you take them nothing eatable, but you place on the ledge of the cut orange, by which you sit, some money, demanding in return their "cartolini," or little papers. The barrel turns slowly round, then back again, and you find on the ledge where you had laid your lire a paper of "cartolini." These are very small, thin, light printed slips, neatly folded in tiny packets, three to each packet, which, if you swallow in faith, will cure you of all disease.

After your talk is ended, the barrel turns round once more and presents its face as of an immovable and impenetrable looking barrier. One of the pretty traditions of Rome is that each sister has her day, when she throws a flower over the convent wall as a sign to her watching friends that she is still alive. When she has been gathered to the majority the flower is not thrown, and the veil has fallen forever.—Ex.

THE LOOKING GLASS.

The Egyptians had looking glasses, made by backing a sheet of clear glass with metal, and in Seneca's time a Roman who had not his room surrounded with sheets of glass was considered a poor man; but in med æval times mirrors were made of polished steel, inclosed in frames of hard wood, or for princely people, of brass studded with gems. One of the earliest glass mirrors is that of Marie de Medici, exhibited in the Louvre up to 1791, when it was converted into money for the uses of the Republic. It was set in a frame of gold, studded with gems and adorned with artistic enamelings and carvings, and was valued at $30 000. The first mirrors were merely hand-glasses in size, the art of making glass in large sheets having not yet been rediscovered.

Venice had the monopoly in mirror-making until the French became disgusted with the heavy prices she imposed. Then Colbert, the Prime Minister of Louis XIV., commanded the French Embassador at Venice to get some glass makers for him. At the risk of being drowned in the lagoons, which was the statutory punishment for the act; the Bishop de Bonzi persuaded 18 workmen to abscond from Murano in 1665. These 18 Venitian glass-makers were sufficient to found a glass-factory. Colbert at once organized a company which, placed under the orders of Nicolas du Noyer, Receiver General at Orleans, opened an establishment (1665) in the Faubourg St. Antoine, on the site now occupied by the barracks of Nenilly, under the title of "Manufactory of Glass Mirrors by Venitian Workmen," and in 1669 the importation of Venitian glasses was prohibited.

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THE LOUISIANIAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

Local.

AU REVOIR!

In unity there is strength.

Now for the common enemy!

We unite under one banner and proclaim ARTHUR FOR '84!

Hon. Enos Williams of Terrebonne, passed through the city Monday, en-route to Baton Rouge.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Alexander of Central Church left for New York on a summer tour of the North, last Monday.

Senator Henry Demas, one of Louisiana's own leaders in the State Legislature, paid us a visit from Baton Rouge during the week.

The Rev. Mr. Brown of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will occupy the pulpit at Central Church during the absence of Dr. Alexander.

Col. William Roy of this city has been appointed Special Agent of the Interior Department for Louisiana and Mississippi, vice C. B. Routh, removed.

Mr. W. S. Wilson has been granted a leave of absence from his duties in the Customs Service, and left for Hot Springs, Ark., on the Steamer J. W. Cannon, last Tuesday.

Mr. Carlisle T. Mason who graduated recently at the High School in Washington, D. C., is a brother of Mr. George C. Mason of the Post-Office Dept., of this city.

Gov. Pinchback arrived last Monday. After a sojourn in Washington D. C., he extended his trip to a flying tour of the Eastern States going as far as Northampton, Mass.

P. N. F. Peter Joseph has been elected by the Pride of Louisiana Lodge a delegate to the Biennial Movable Committee of the G. U. O. O. F., which meets in Boston, Mass., on the First Tuesday in October, 1882.

SPECIAL SERMON.—By particular request Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rector of the St. Philip's P. E. Church, will preach a special Sermon on Sunday night June 18th. Subject, "Where is the soul, and what is its State between the death of the Body and the ressurrection at the last day? The Choii of the Church will render a choice selection of music on this occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend, Seats free.

After this issue the WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN will suspend its publication and unite to establish another Journal of larger proportions and perhaps of a broader field, and we sincerely trust of an influence as great among our people and as severely felt by our opponents as the LOUISIANIAN. We return thanks to our friends for their patronage and courtesies.

A Grand Picnic will be given by the JEUNES AMIS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION on Monday, August 7th, 1882, to celebrate their 15th anniversary.

Proposals for the purchase of the privilege of the bar, refreshments and restaurant, etc., will be received by Jos. Mansion, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, at his residenee, 165 St. Philip street, until July 20th, 1882. Proposals must be made separately for each privilege. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Last Thursday evening a number of young ladies assembled at the residence of Mrs. J. Henri Burch and organized a company of Broom Guards. They are just sweet sixteen in number. They went through the novelty of their first drill very creditably, executing the movements with a grace that was perfectfully charming. Mr. Burch, who is an experienced drill-master, will assume command of the Sweet Sixteen Sweepers until they elect their own captain.

They have solemnly agreed to drill three times a week between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m. They will make their first public appearance on or about the 1st of August at a grand entertainment for the benefit of St. Philip's P. E. Church. At their next meeting they will appoint a committee to select a uniform.

DEAR LOCAL:

I must assure you in good faith that the fair correspondents haven't wearied as yet of the evasive answers given their inquiring missives, nor have they forgotten the dear kind editor who paid such marked attention to their foolish questions, eliciting information through the columns of the LOUISIANIAN. Now if we still continue to contribute to your journal, you must correct all errors as we are only induced by the encouragement received at your hands to persist in our efforts of seeking information through its columns. Composition, dear editor, is something we were never taught, hence our appeal in asking your assistance until we become perfect in our endeavors to open a spicy gossiping little column in the WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN for the benefit and amusement of its many fair readers. In conclusion, we in turn tender our heartfelt thanks for the marked interest manifested towards us by the corps of able writers of your instructive journal, in renewing their wishes that we should continue to keep up the delightful correspondence that promises such lots of fun for the fair sex. If not trespassing up on your valuable time, will you please enlighten me in regard to the "hen pecked benedict" who stands in such mortal fear of the lovely Broom Guards, can it be that his better half wields the broom upon his devoted pate in a manner worthy of Tam O'Shanter's fate, that causes him to piteously enquire if the straws show which way the blow comes? Answer and oblige

PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT.

It gives us pleasure at this parting hour to be the recipient of the kind wishes given in such simple words of beautiful sentiments, from a fair and gentle reader, while bidding adieu to our friends. We surmise that "Patience on a Monument" is smiling at the grief of the poor hen-pecked Benedict. Recently he had his hair cut which lead to an exposure of the ugly bumps which disfigure his cranium and the *half* (for better or for worse,) became so enraged that he got his ears pulled for want of a better hold. Were we to give publicity to his name it would cause the maternal head of the house to completely annihilate the poor fellow.

OUR STAMPS.

The portrait of Benjamin Franklin on the one cent stamp, in imperial ultra marine blue, is after a profile bust of Rubricht. The head of Jackson on the two cent stamp, in vermillion is from a bust of Hiram Powers. The Washington head on the green three cent stamp is after Houdon's celebrated bust. The head on the five cent blue stamp is that Zachary Taylor. The Lincoln profile in red on the six cent stamp, is after a bust by Volk. The seven cent stamp, in vermillion, gives the head of Stanton after a photograph. The head of Jefferson, on the ten cent stamp, in chocolate, is drawn from a life-sized statue by Hiram Powers. The portrait of Henry Clay, in neutral purple, on the twelve cent stamp, is after a bust by Hart. The head of Webster on the fifteen cent stamp, in orange, is after the Clevinger bust. The portrait of General Scott on the twenty-four cent stamp, in purple, is after a bust by Coffee. The head of Hamilton on the thirty cent stamp, in black, is after the Cerrachi bust; and the portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, in carmine, on the ninety cent stamp, is after Wolcott's statute.

The style in which the adhesive stamps are printed and the clearness of outline of the several portraits, as well as the artistic excellence of the engraving, reflect credit on the head of the Post-office Department, Mr. Creswell, under whose authority they were executed. The seven, twelve and twenty-four cent stamps have been retired from use. The new five cent stamp will be a portrait of Garfield, from the photograph of which the Queen had a copy, and which was approved by Mrs. Garfield.—Boston Transcript.

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By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

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FOURTH WARD AUXILIARY ARTHUR CLUB.—The Stalwart Republicans of the Fourth Ward met on the evening of May 5th, at the Hall of the Friends of Louisiana and organized the Auxiliary Arthur Republican Club of the Fourth Ward. The following are the names of the officers elected;

Geo. E. Paris, president.
A. Rousseau, 1st vice-president.
Albert Richards, 2nd vice-president.
Wm. B. Boyd, secretary.
Edward Jackson, correspond. secretary
John H. Vigers, treasurer.
B. Fernandez, sergeant-at-arms.
Leon Gilbert, grand marshal.

Col. James Lewis was elected honorary president. Honorary members; His Excellency Chester A. Arthur, Gen. U. S. Grant, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Gen. W. L. McMillen, Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Gen. A. S. Badger, Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, Hon. T. T. Allain, Hon. L. A. Martinet, Hon. H. Demas, and W. S. Wilson, Esq.

FIFTH WARD AUXILIARY ARTHUR CLUB.—At a meeting held on the 8th of May, 1882, by the voters of the 5th ward, a Republican Chester A. Arthur Sub-Club No. 1 was organized with the following officers:

Charles Bergeron, president.
Emile Forstall, 1st vice-president.
Octave Rey 2nd vice-president.
H. Boutte, 3rd vice-president.
William Vigers, 4th vice-president.
Emile Leal, 5th vice-president.
John F. Lambert, secretary.
A. R. Forstall, assistant secretary.
B. Boguille, corresponding secretary.
E. Carlon, treasurer.
T. Raphael, assistant treasurer.
Edgar Lewis, grand marshal.
Cyrille Forstall, sergeant-at-arms.
H. Depas, ast. sergeant-at-arms.

SIXTH WARD AUXILIARY ARTHUR CLUB.—The Republicans of the 6th Ward organized the above club Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at the White Hall on Claiborne St. bet. Bayou Road and Esplanade strs., with the following officers:

Felix Berbel, President.
Wm Rodolph, 1st Vice-President.
Eugene Rapp, 2nd "
Wm. Williams 3rd "
Theodule Andry, 4th "
John Walker, Secretary.
Henry Cheval, Ast. Secretary.
Julius Hall, Treasurer.
Charles Edgar, Marshal.
Lucien Bertrand, Ast. Marshal.
Anthony Miller, " "
Alexander Augustin, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Joseph Lanoix, Ast "
E J Randall, Ast. "

SEVENTH WARD AUXILIARY ARTHUR CLUB.—The Republicans of the 7th ward organized the above club Wednesday evening may 17th, with the following officers:

H. Ballon, president.
E. Thezan, 1st vice-president.
L. Irvine, 2nd vice-president.
L. Roussean, recording secretary.
A. G. Bacchus, assistant secretary.
——— corresponding secretary.
A. Guyot, treasurer.
Jos. Galle, grand marshal.
A. B. Valentine, assistant marshal.
Amedee Jourdain, sergeant-at arms.
E. J. Bertrand, ast. sergeant-at-arms.

TENTH WARD ARTHUR CLUB.—The above Club has been organized with the following officers;

President, Thomas Seayre; vice-presidents, M. E. Wilson, Jos. Sorafield, Dick Maginnis; Secretary, H. Herman Blunt: assistant, Rogers Howard; corresponding secretary, J. B. Hunter: Treasurer, Wm Thompson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Amos Johnson: Grand Marshal, P. D. Harris.

ELEVENTH WARD ARTHUR CLUB.—The Republicans of the 11th ward organized an auxiliary Arthur Club on the 4th inst. with the following officers:

C. A. Williams, president; Ed. Johnson, 1st vice-president; H. Bennard, 2nd vice president; Jos. Tate, treasurer; H. C. Wilson, secretary; Charles Hufman, assistant-secretary.

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